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Election of Popes.

Written by a French Gentleman, [illegible]
Rome at this last Election.

Faithfully translated according to the
French Copie.

With a List of all the Cardinalls therein assi-
sting, and others.



AT LONDON,
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To my Lord the Duke of *Vandosme*.

MY most honourable Lord, the late departure of our L. P. Clement the 8. hath administred vnto me a sub- opportunity during the va- out more particularly all election of Popes, and the ing therein, as well ancient eing it a very inconuenient ould be so addicted to the least strange antiquities, as g their whole studie here- t of that which occurreth and in other things which which more nearely concerne vs. I made therefore a little memoratiue, with intent onely that it should haue been for mine owne particular vse, that vpon any default of my memory heereafter, I might haue had recourse to the same: But my dutie, (for the honour you vouchsafe me, in being inquisitiue after my studies, & hauing a care of the same) obliging me to giue you aduise herein, you did not only desire to see it, as you haue alwaies an incredible affection to vnderstand, and be acquainted with al honest and commendable maters,



To my Lord the Duke of *Vandosme*.

MY most honourable Lord, the late departure of our L. P. Clement the 8. hath administred vnto me a subiect and opportunity during the vacancie, to search out more particularly all points about the election of Popes, and the formes of proceeding therein, as well ancient as moderne, iudgeing it a very inconuenient matter, that we should be so addicted to the investigation of the least strange antiquities, as some doe, employing their whole studie herein, and to be ignorant of that which occurreth in our owne times, and in other things which touch and more nearely concerne vs. I made therefore a little memoratiue, with intent onely that it should haue been for mine owne particular vse, that vpon any default of my memory heereafter, I might haue had recourse to the same: But my dutie, (for the honour you vouchsafe me, in being inquisitiue after my studies, & hauing a care of the same) obliging me to giue you aduise herein, you did not only desire to see it, as you haue alwaies an incredible affection to vnderstand, and be acquainted with al honest and commendable maters,

with a ſpirit and courage which ſurmounteth your yeares: but further hauing ſeen the ſame, you thought it expedient, that it ſhould bee publiſhed and imprinted: It being not altogether impertinent to my relations of Rome, which before I preſented to you, reduced as they ſaiy, within the length of a little ſoote; according to the proportion of my age of fourteene yeares. It ſhall bee therefore you, my good Lord, to whome they that reade this Treatiſe, and take any contentment therein, muſt giue thanks; euen as on the contrary, they that out of a prowd humor, diſdaine and contemne whatſoeuer is not done by themſelues, ſhall haue ſomthing to ſay againſt you, and not againſt me, that doth but onely obey and obſerue your will and pleaſure, as I ought to doe; hauing no other reference heerein, but to demonſtrate by all meanes poſsible, that I am,

My Lord,

Your thrice humble and
moſt obedient ſeruant,

Hieronie Bignon.

A briefe Treatise touching the Election of the Pope.

Chap. I.

Divers maners, wherein heretofore they have proceeded to the Election of the Popes.

THe maner of creating and choosing the Popes at Rome, hath bin divers, according to the diversitie of times.

Some will needes affirme, that at the beginning he that was present Pope, designed and ordained his successour: and that Saint *Peter* after this maner established Saint *Clement*, to governe and rule the Church after him. But that so resting without an other example, and not being followed afterwards, one can make no rule nor order of it, the same having taken no effect: because Saint *Clement* succeeded not Saint *Peter*, but *Linus*, and after him *Cletus*: and Saint *Clement* was but the third after Saint *Peter*: We likewise find it written, that *Linus* and *Cletus* were also chosen by Saint *Peter*, not for successors,

nor

nor to be intentiue on prayer and preaching, neither to haue pontificall iurisdiction, but onelie for ayde and assistaunce in externall and temporall matters. And that Saint *Clement* woulde not embrace this establishment, so much in modestie, as by diuine inspiration, for feare lest the example of such a nomination should bee drawne to a custome in succeeding times, and that therby the power and authoritie of the Church might bee diminished in choosing or instituting of a Pastor: As also by the Canon of the Apostles 76. And by the Counsell of *Antioch*, Chap. 23. it is not lawfull for a Bishop, being at the point of death, to choose and appoint in his place a successour. By which, it may be gathered, that this custome was vsurped by some Bishops, of whome there are diuers examples. Certaine it is, that after Saint *Clement*, all the Popes were made and created by the voyce and suffragation of the Clergie and Christian people of the Citie of *Rome*, and by the Bishoppes of other Prouinces that then were there. The which was obserued till the schisme that fell out betweene *Damasus* and *Vrsicinus*, about the yeare of our Lord, 369.

For *Damasus* being then chosen Pope, by one part of the people and Clergie, and *Vrsicinus* by another, and both of them supported by their fauorites: they both were desirous to hold and maintaine this dignitie, which caused great factions and sedition, and went so farre, that they came to handblowes: So that one day, there was an hundred seauen and thirtie dead bodies left in a Church; for which cause, the Emperour afterward interpo-

sed his authoritie, in case of any such scisme hereafter ordaining him, whom he would haue to be Pope. And in this sort was *Damascene* established by the authoritie of the Emperour *Valentinian*. And not long after, there occurred the like diuision, betweene *Eulalius* and *Bonifacius*, and great sedition was raised within the Cittie of *Rome* vpon this occasion, and *Symmachus* the Gouernour not being able to appease or set downe anie order for the same, in the ende by the meere authoritie and power Imperiall of the Emperour *Honorius*, *Boniface* was made Pope. This dignitie hauing bene before, as it were sequestred for the time, by the Emperour, and committed to the Bishop of *Spoleti*, that then was during the feast of Easter. And so there grew then diuision betweene *Symachus* and *Laurentius*: the which king *Theodorick*, making knowne, in an assemblie helde at *Rauenna*, hee confirmed *Symachus*.

And afterwardes the cause of scisme ceasing, to preuent the tumult and disorder that might grow thervpon, the Emperour was alwaies wont in such elections to bee present. And it came to this point, that an election of the Pope, made by the people and Cleargie, was not auayleable, except it were ratified and confirmed by the Emperour: in that hee elected, durst not proceede to his consecration, without the Princes will and consent, vnto whom, for the right, and prerogatiue of confirmation, a certaine summe of money was giuen.

This maner of proceeding continued, while the daies of the Emperour *Constantine*, the 3: who beeing mooued by the good and holie life of *Pope Benedict*, 2. which was in the yeare, 686. he sent vnto him a constitution, by which it was ordained & decreed, that whosoeuer afterwards shold be chosen, by the cleargie and people of *Rome*, he was incontinently to bee reputed for the true Vicar of *Iesus Christ*, without attending therein the authoritie of the Emperour of *Constantinople*, or of the *Exacque* of *Italie*, resident in *Ravenna*.

Afterwards in the yeare 773. Pope *Hadrian* the first, in the counsell of *Lateran*, wherin there was 153. Bishops assembled in the Church of *Saint Saviour* in *Rome*, with their aduise and consent, gaue the power of electing and chooſing pope to *Charlemaine* King of *France*, who was afterwards made Emperour, for driuing the *Lombards* out of *Italie*: But this continued no long time, because after that the Emperour *Loys* the *debonaire* Sonne to *Charlemaine*, released this royall prerogatiue, in the dayes of pope *Paschall* the first, and remysed vnto the cleargie, and people of *Rome*, the full and free power of creating and electing of Popes, which continued and tooke place, for a long time after. But pope, *Leo 8.* hauing bin maintained in the seate with armes, by the Emperour *Otho* the 1. in recompence of his benefit, and being offended with the inconstancie & mutability of the people, he transferred all the authoritie of creating and making popes, vnto the person of the Emperour *Otho* the 1. about the yeare, 963.

Othos

Othos successors vsed this authoritie and priuiledge til the time of the Emperour *Henry* the 4. vnder whom pope *Gregory* the 7. called before *Hildebrand*: who was chosen in the yeare 1073. surrendred the same prerogatiue again, vnto the clergie, and people of *Rome*, and presently after, pope *Paschall* 2. hauing remised it into the handes of the Emperour, *Henry* 5. hee incontinently after reuoked the same againe.

In the yeare 1509. Pope *Nicholas* 2. in the counsell of *Latran*. 4. made a Decree touching the election of Popes, importing thus much: that first the Cardinall Bishops would treate amongst themselues of the election, conferring afterwardes with the other Cardinalles about the same, and so the election by them made, to be approoued and consented vnto by all the people, and cleargie of *Rome*, vsing these words: *Vt Cardinalis Episcopi diligentissime simul de electione tractantes, mox Christi clericos Cardinales adhibeant: sicq; reliquus clerus, & populus ad consensum noua electionis accedat*: And yet for all this, the Emperors would not afterwards giue vp this their right, and pretention, as we haue before declared. And then by little and little this prerogatiue came to the hands of so many Cardinalles onelie, as well those that were Bishops, as others, that were Priests and Deacons.

At last, *Gregorie* 10. in the Counsell of *Lyons*, in the yeare 1274. instituted the manner of the Popes election, by the Cardinalles: which were all to bee shutte and enclosed in one place, called the

Conclaue, in the towne where the precedēt pope ſhould depar: ſo that no body might goe in, nor come out, or conferre, by letters, meſſengers, or otherwiſe, with the ſame Cardinalles, while they had created a Pope, to whome they brought, and deliuered their ordinarie refection at a window: And if in the ſpace of three dayes ſithence their entrance, they had not agreed vppon an election, it is ſaid, that for fiue daies after, they were to haue but onely one diſhe at dinner, or ſupper: And after this, if they yet continued longer without making an election, they were to haue nothing giuen them, but bread, wine, and water, while they had choſen a Pope: After the deceaſe of the pope, they were to deferre their ſeſſion for 10. dayes, to expect, and attend for the abſent Cardinalles, before they entred into the Conclaue: Although notwithſtanding, entrance was not forbidden thē, ſo they came afterward, the matter being yet entire, and not treated of. The ſame was confirmed by Pope *Clement* the 5: who by his conſtitution forbad that ſuch a forme ſhould not be corrected, changed, nor altered by the Cardinalls in *Sede Vacante*, and that nothing might be added or taken from it, in any ſort whatſoeuer: But by a *Bull* of Pope *Clement* the 6. there was ſome moderation, as wel for the forme of the Conclaue, wherin they were permitted to make ſeparations, & to furniſh celles for eache Cardinall, with tapiſtries onely, as for the meate they were to haue brought them. It remaineth therfore, that wee a little more particularlie touche the forme, and order, which is vſed at this

this day, in such an election, and all that which passeth, and is performed in the Conclaue.

CHAP. 11.

Of the forme, and order, which they vse and proceede in at this present, to the election of a Pope.

PResently after the Pope is departed, yea and euen when they see, or that they haue aduertisement from the Physitions that hee is at the last cast, the Cardinalls which are then in *Rome*, assemble together in the priuy Consistory, to consult for the gouernment of the towne, and to prouide for the affaires of the vacancie: & then the seate being vacant, they are apparelled in *Coquests Rochettes*, & *Mozzettes* without Copes, in signe of Iurisdiction, the people of the towne all in armes, guarde at the gates of the Cittie, the Cardinalls Pallaces, and in other quarters.

The day after the Cardinalles reassemble together in the same place, for the like effect, and to determine of such affaires as then occurre, as also to prouide, for the preparation & adopting of that which is necessarie for the holding of Conclaue.

Afterwards they carrie the corps of the deceased Pope ordinarilie into *S. Peters Church*, excepte the departed pope, made choice of his sepultur in some other place. Therto all the Cardinalles presentially assist, which are at the assemblie: the dead body is reuested with Pontifical ornaments, & laid vpon a bedstead in the Church, or some chapell of the same, where the people come & kisse his feete.

In the daies following, the Cardinalls solemnize

the Popes obsequies: and there is a convention in the vestrie of *Saint Peters*, wherin the Princes Embassadors do vse to enter, making their remonstrations, & motions touching the Election to be performed. During the vacancie, the great Chamberlain gouerns *Rome*. But so ther is no expedition nor dispatch of any thing admitted in the Apostolicall Chancerie, while there be a new Pope. And in briefe, as soone as the Pope hath yeelded vp his breath, the Vice-chãceler taketh the *Bulls* or *Seales*, causeth thẽ publiquely to be broken, rased out, & that side to be taken away of them, wheron the deceased Popes name was written, so that they cannot be sealed withall. And the other side wheron are grauen the heads of *Saint Peter* and *Paule*, they wrap within a linnen cloth, which he layeth vp in some casket, with his seale, & cõmitteth them into the hands of the Chamberlaine. Whose office, together, with that of the *Penitentiaries*, continueth during the *vacancy*: And if they should chance to die, the Cardinalles might discharge the same, for the time onely of such a *Vacancie*.

Nine dayes after the Popes death, they celebrate the *Masse of the Holy Ghost*, and beeing finished with singing the *Hymne*, *Veni sancte Spiritus*, they enter into the Conclaue.

The Conclaue at *Rome*, is in a place ioyning to Saint *Peters* Churche, within the Popes Pallace, in *Sixtus* his Chapell, as bigge as a great *Church*, where is portraied the last Iudgement, and it was the excellent worke-manship of *Michael Angelo*: which chapell they set forth after the manner of a

Domitorie in Conuents, but that there are many great allies, and some more lesse, & narrower, and with the order of celles, or little cabinets, wherin the Cardinalls lie. To the which Conclaue, the chappell of *Pauline*, & the great Royall Hall abutt, and are adioyning, beeing as it were a part of the same. The gates, lower windows, and all accesses, are so mured, and closed vp, that one cannot talke, or communicate with any of those within.

When they are entred into the Conclaue, they assemble together in the chappell *Pauline*, where they consult of all things which concerns the gouernment of the Conclaue, & the same day, they take the oaths of the Officers, deputed for the guard of the Conclaue, as well of those without, as of them within.

At the beginning, after they are entred, the Cõclaue remains open, for some little time, and then Princes Ambassadours vse to go in, and make their recommendations, and sollicitations in fauour of him, or them, whom they knowe to be best liked, and affected by their Princes.

After this, the Conclaue is shut, and then no man may any more goe in, nor communicate in any sort, with any one without, neither by letters, messengers, nor otherwise: nor likewise go out, till there be a new Pope created, except some Cardinall chaunce to arriue, who alwayes during the Conclaue, may haue free entrance.

And yet this is to be obserued, that all Cardinalls are not priuiledged to enter in, except they be Byshops, Priests, or Deacõs, at the least, for Cardinals

Subdeacons, haue no voice therin, nor are admitted any entrance: And yet we finde that the Cardinall of *Austria*, beeing but a Subdeacon, entred into the Conclaue of *Sextus* 5. by reason of a warrant or briefe that hee had from *Gregorie* 13. by meanes of which, it was graunted him, and the which hee shewed and presented, when they would haue denyed his entrance.

Euery day the necessarie prouision is brought them, which they giue them in at a window, or by the wicket of the gate, before which there is treble garde, wherof the neereſt to the gate, consistes of the Prelates that are in *Rome*, who looke that none may communicate with those that are inclosed in the Conclaue, and for this cause, they searche the Vessells and platters, to see whether there bee not any letters hidden in the same.

Euery Cardinal within the conclaue, can haue no more, but two men to serue him, whom they call *Conclauistes*.

The conclaue being closed, the day following the Deane of the Cardinalls after the celebrating of Masse, administreth the holie Communion to all the Cardinalles.

After this the *Conclauistes* assemble together, in the *Chapell Pauline*, before the maister of the Ceremonies, who taketh notice of them, and sees whether they do not execute their appointed number.

Also at the beginning the maister of the ceremonies reades the *Bull* of *Pius* 4. wherein it is expressed, that the Cardinalls entring into the Conclaue, should bee sworne.

Euery daye in *Paules Chappell* one of the Cardi-

nalls celebrates the *Masse* of the *Holy Ghost*, and so they proceede to the election of the Pope: which for the most part also is performed after two manners, one by Scrutinie, & the other by Adoration.

The scrutenie is held after this sort: euery Cardinall writes within a certaine billet of paper, his voice and choice, and at the end of Masse, he putteth it into the great challice of Gold, which standeth vpon the Altar: Then al the billets are powred forth vpon a little table, which for this purpose is set before the Altar: There are three of the Cardinalls, which in the sight, and presence of all the rest, vnfold these little rolles, or billets, pronouncing aloude his name, who hath subscribed to euery of them, and the Cardinalls write & set downe in a sheet of paper, the nũber of the voices which euery one hath, to know who hath most.

Where by the way we must note, that to choose, & create a Pope, there must cõcurre two thirds of al the Cardinals voices in the cõclaue by the constitutiõ of Pope *Alexãder*, 3. set down in the Chap. *Licet de vitãda de electione*, in the Decretals: For if in such a scrutenie, ther is not any one, with whõ the two thirds accur; at the same instãt they cast al the billets into the fire, & by this means the affaire is referred ouer to some other time, whẽ they make and recommence an other scrutenie in the same forme: the which, by reason of this, vseth to be repeated & reiterated many times, while these two thirds occurre in one person. The which falls out very seldome, by way of scrutenie: so as they are vrged to haue recourse to adoratiõ. Notwithstanding,

ding, the want of voices in scrutenie is sometimes supplied by the *Accessi*, so called: which is, when those that gaue their suffragation & voice by billet to some other, they now giue it to him whom they see to haue most voices, & sing these wordes; *Accedo ad Cardinalem talem*: from whence that word of *Accessi* came. And to the ende that no fraud may be committed herein, he that giues his voice by such Accession, sayes; Let them looke on my billet, which hath on the toppe such a deuise: And that by this, on may know that he had nominated an other: And this is for feare, least it should happen, that he which had giuen his voice by billet to one, might giue it again by this forme of Accesse to an other: which would be two voices in one mans person, instead of one.

The billets they vse, are made after his fashion: The Cardinall that giues his voice, takes a leafe of paper, folded into diuers plightes, and vpon the last he writes his owne name: and in the two first, he causeth the Cardinalls name to whom he will giue his voice to be written by his *Conclauise*, in this maner: *Ego Eligo in summum pontificem Reuerendiss. Dominum meum Cardinalem. N.* Afterwards they choose the billet at both endes: vpon which they also set some deuise at the Cardinalls pleasure, that without vnfolding the same, it may bee known, by the external deuise.

There is yet an other kind of scrutenie, which they call open, or *apertis vocibus*, which is, when the Cardinalls being assembled together, declare aloude him, whom they choose.

The

The other maner, which is Adoration: is, when the Cardinalles being assembled together in the Chappell, turne towardes him, whom they desire to be made Pope, doing reuerence vnto him, and bending the knees very lowe, and when they see that the two thirds are gone to this maner of Adoration, The Cardinall thus adored, is made Pope.

And though this maner of Election, be referred to that which is called by the auncients, and in the cannon law, *per inspirationem*, and that they say, it is the way of the holy Ghost, which was, whē all with one voice without any treatie, or precedent scruteny, and without any formalitie, concurre, as it were by diuine inspiration, to say, that such a one must bee made Pope, it being thus equally designed by euery one.

Notwithstanding this forme of Adoration is not esteemed by many, so lawfull, and auaileable as scrutenie: because by meanes of contentions, and partialities, there may be some fraude or violence committed therein, in that the weaker side may be drawne to Adoration by the example of those more mightie, and those fearful, induced by them more resolute. And oftentimes it hapneth, that those who would haue consented to the Electiō of some one, by free voice, seeing this generall and violent concurrance in Adoration, they suffer themselues to be caried away with the violence of this streame. That by this they may demonstrate, how they haue a part in such an Election, and they will not bee the last herein, for

feare of displeasing and incurring his displeasure who should be chosen.

All this is performed in *Paules* Chappell, in the ordained place, for the Popes Election. Ther was heretofore a third manner of the Popes Election, by forme of compromise: & this was, when all the Cardinalls vppon some amongst them, to whom they wholy referred themselues, for the chooſing and Electing of him, whom they should iudge most capable: but this fashion, though it be one of the three manners of Election approued of in the Chap: *Quia propter, de Electione*, in the Decretalls, is more vsed at *Rome*: wherof some giue this reason, because this power of nominating a Pope after the death of *Alexander* the 5. being giuen to *Baltasar Cossa*, then Cardinall of *S. Eustachio*, hee made himselfe Pope, saying: *Ego sum papa*. And he was called *Iohn*, the 23.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

What is obserued, when the Election is performed, and after.

VVHen the two thirds of the voices concur in one persõ, be it by scrutenie secret, or open, by meanes of Accesse, or by way of Adoration, he out of doubt is truly Pope. Notwithstanding the other Cardinalls also, vse to giue their consent thereunto. And then the chiefe Cardinal Bishop, all the other being set, pronounceth, and declareth in the name of all the Colledge, that he chooseth such an one for Pope. And demãdeth of him how he is affected, and willing to vndertake the same, which he hauing declared, and accepting of the Election, all rise vp to gratifie him: and at the same instant, putting on his *Rochet*, they cause him to sit downe in a prepared seate, which is placed before the table, neere the Altar, they giue him the fishers ring, & cause him to deliuer and make knowne, by what name he wil be called.

This forme of changing name, was brought in, receiued and vsed, since the time of Pope *Iohn* the 12. who was chosen in the yeare, 155: he being before called *Octauian*: yet diuers ascribe this institution to Pope *Sergius*, 2. who was in the yeare, 844.

Hauing therfore declared what name he wil take vpon him, he vseth to subscribe to the constituti-

ons, which had bene agreed vppon, and sworne vnto, by all the Cardinalls, before the election, & to signe certaine supplications, and requests.

In the mean while, the chiefest of the Cardinal Deacons, opening a little windowe, from whence the people which attend, may see, and be seene, he shewes forth a Crosse, pronouncing these words, with a loud voice; *Annuncio vobis gaudiũ magnũ: Papam habemus. Reuerẽdiss. Cardinalis Florẽtinus electus est in summũ Pontificẽ, & elegit sibi nomen, Leo 2.*

This being done, he is disvested of his common garments, which belong to the clearks of the Ceremonies, and revested with all the habits Pontificall, and causing him to sit vpon the Aultar, all the Cardinalls a rowe doe him reuerence, in kissing his feete, hands, and mouth.

During this entercourse of Ceremonie, all the gates of the Conclaue are opened, the barres, and walls which closed and mured the passages, gates, and windows, are broken down, & ouerthrowen: & the Souldiers entering confusedly, as it were by force, take & pill whatsoeuer they meete withal in their way. And this is the reasõ, that when any one is declared Pope, the *Conclauistes* do all they can, to ramasse, & lay close vp, and get together, all the best things that belong to their Cardinall: And in in like maner the people vse to rush into his house that is chosen, & to pillage the same.

At the same time, the newe Pope is carryed into *Saint Peters* Churche, followed with the Chanons and Singing men of the same Churche, which sing; *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus?*

And

And after hee hath prostrated himselfe on the earth, and made his prayer, hee is placed vpon the great & high Pontificall Chayre, where, *Te Deum laudamus* is said: There againe before the holy assemblie, & multitude of people, which come thither in great preasse, hee is adored by the Cardinalls, Bishops, Prelates, and others. And then hee giueth generall Absolution, and his Benediction to euery one, with much Solemnitie, & Ceremonies, which graunt full Indulgence: and incontinently after he is carryed into *Saint Peters Pallace*, highly reuerenced by euery one, and whereof hee receiues such contentment, as euery one may easilie iudge.

Some daies after, with great Pomp, and Magnificence, the new Pope is solemnely Crowned, in an eminent place, which is before the Porche of *Saint Peters*, vpon a scaffolde, richly adorned and set forth, and there is put vpon his head, the *Hara*, or triple Crowne, called *Regnum*.

Sigisbert, and *Aimoinus* write, that this crowne being enriched with many precious stones, and other beautifull ornaments, and being sent to *Clouis* King of *France*, by the Emperour *Anastace*, *Clouis* sent it againe, for a present and gift, to the Church of *Saint Peters* in *Rome*.

This Crowne is set on the Popes head, by the chiefest of the Cardinall Deacons, to whom this office is appropriate, and then many other notable Ceremonies are performed: and amongst others, some putting fire to towe, cryeth out aloude: *Pater sancte, sic transit gloria Mundi; Omnis caro fœnum*,

& omnis gloria eius sicut flos agri. From thence hee goes on Procession to *Saint Iohn Laterans*, accompanied with all the Cardinalls, and Prelates which are in *Rome*, with all his Officers, and with manie others, Lordes and Gentlemen, and this Procession is on horsebacke, after the manner of a magnificent entrie, with great Pomp and Solemnitie: the Order, Forme, and Magnificence whereof, would bee to long here to represent. At the ende of this Procession, the Pope vseth to feast all the Cardinalls.

There is an other thing about Consecration, which is performed, when the chosen Pope, had not before bene consecrated Byshop, in which case there are also many other Solemnities vsed, about this Consecration.

The

The election of Pope Leo *the 11. placed at this present in the Cathedrall seate.*

With a list of such Cardinals as were there, and assisted at this solemnitie, and of all the rest that haue place in Rome Conclaue.

POpe *Clement* the 8. called before *Hippolitus Aldobrandin*, Cardinall of Saint *Pancrace*, & great Penetentiarie, was after the decease of *Innocent* the ninth chosen Pope, the thirtie day of Ianuarie, 1592. He held the seate for the space of thirteene yeeres, one Moneth, and fiue dayes. A father verie memorable, and recommendable for his great piety, deuotion, and charity, with other high and rare vertues, as also for his singular prudence in the management of affaires: He departed the third day of March about ten a clock at night.

After his decease, all ceremonies and solemnities requisite in such a case, as well for his buriall, as others, were obserued, with many assemblies, and congregations in the vsuall places.

The Conclaue was so prepared, that there was no Celles in *Sixtus* the fourth his Chappell, as before there was woont to bee: but all the Celles and Chambrets were addressed and prepared in the greatest part of Saint *Peters* Pallace: That is to say, in the first, second, and third hall, within the

hall of the Consistorie, *Leonine*, and *Gregorian*, and in the most of the chambers of the Pallace.

The Cardinals entred into the Conclaue, the fourteenth of the same Moneth of March, and there was of them to the number of three-score and one. The Scrutenie was diuerse times set on foote, and many Cardinals propounded. And amongst others, my Lord Cardinall *Baronius*, who at the beginning had thirtie voices, and in the daies following, they amounted to the number of seuen or eight and thirtie, which was not yet a sufficient number to make the two thirds: although it was a thing which he no wayes contended after, but on the contrarie estranged himselfe from it as much as might be, doing whatsoeuer hee could to hinder this proceeding. There was also some others propounded, against whom, exclusions and oppositions were made: But the first day of Aprill, when they came to mention my Lord Cardinall of *Florence*, there was presently such a concurrenc, and consent on all parts, that without making any scruple or doubt in the matter, they being in *Paules* Chappell, the place ordained for such elections euery one ran to adoration, and it was begun by my Lord Cardinall of *Ioyeuse*.

And at so great a promptitude, alacritie, and harmonie of all willes, that we neede not to doubt but it was a verie diuine inspiration: euen they themselues, who (as was supposed) would haue beene some obstacle, and that had attempted and made shew of some such matter, concurring therein with their full consent, because there was no

bodie

bodie, that would either heare or adheere vnto them. And thus the same day, being the first of Aprill, about seuen a clocke in the dawning, my Lord Cardinall of *Florence*, or *de Medices*, was chosen Pope, and tooke vpon him the name of *Leo* the eleuenth.

SInce the publishing of this Relation, newes is come by diuerse letters of the death of this *Leo*: and of an other Election in hand: who (as it is supposed) was made away by poyson: but because there is yet no vndoubted certaintie of the same, I would bee loath to publish any priuate aduertisements, or to set that for infallible truth, which is onely grounded vpon surmises: wherefore it will bee better to attend some further aduertisement, when I wil be readie (curteous Reader) to acquaint thee withall. In the meane while be satisfied with this which hath beene deliuered by an eye witnesse.

FINIS.

A List of the Cardinalls assistants: *and those absent are marked* with a starre.

1 *Du Perron* a French-man, Bishop of *Eureux.*
2 *Tarugi* a Florentine, aged 81. yeares.
3 *Sfondrato,* Nephew to Pope *Gregorie* the 14.
4 *Platto,* a Milanese, 56. yeares of age.
5 *Seráfino Oliuario.*
6 *Bianchetto,* a Bolognese of 52. yeares.
7 Bishop of *Cracouia.**
8 *Visconte,* a Milanese of 58. yeares.
9 *Sannesio.*
10 *Aquauiua,* a Neapolitane of 52. yeares.
11 *Montalto,* Nephew to Pope *Sixte* the fifth, of 38. yeares.
12 *Sauli* a Geneuoise, of 66. yeares.
13 *Charles Emanuel Pio* of *Sauoy.*
14 *Roias.**
15 *Ginusio.**
16 S. *Clement,* borne at *Montferrat,* of 58. yeares.
17 *Gueuarre.*
18 *Buffalo.*
19 *Bellarmine,* a Tuskan and Iesuite of 64. yeares.
20 *Lorraine.**
21 *Mantica* of *Friali,* of 64. yeares.
22 *Baronius,* a Neapolitane of 66. yeares.
23 *Come,* Deane of the Cardinals Bishops of *Hostia,* borne

borne in *Come*, a Towne of *Lombardie*, of 78. yeares.

24 *Madruſſo*, Biſhop of *Trante*.

25 *Camerin*, of the Dukedome of *Spolette*, a towne vnder the Papate of 64. yeares.

26 *Pallotta*, borne in *Montalte* in *Italie*.

27 *Sourdis*, a French-man, of 34. yeares.

28 *Monopoli*.

29 *Benilaqua Ferrarois*, of 38. yeares.

30 *Gallo*, borne in the Marq: of *Ancone*, a Towne vnder the Pope, of 32. yeares.

31 *Verone*, a Venetian of 76. yeares.

32 S. *Ceſaree*, Nephew to *Aldobrandin*.

33 *Conti*, Biſhop of *Ancone*.

34 S. *George*, about 50. yeares of age.

35 *Diatriſtano*, a Bohemian, of 38. yeares.

36 *Delfino*, Biſhop of *Vincence*.

37 *D'Oria*.

38 *Toſco*, of 66. yeares.

39 *Aldobrandin*, a Florentine, Nephew to Pope *Clement* the 8. laſt deceaſed, about the age of 34. yeares.

40 *Sforſa*, a Roman, of 48. yeares.

41 *Borgheſe* of *Siene*, of 58. yeares.

42 *Borromee*, a Milaneſe, of 42. yeares.

43 *Valente*.

44 *Monte*, of 57. yeares.

45 *SSti*, fourth Nephew to Pope *Innocent* the 9. of 38. yeares.

46 *Ioyeuſe*, of the renowned familie of the *Ioyeuſes*, and Protector of the French affaires.

47 *Pinello*, a Genowaiſe, of 66. yeares.

... *rmeſe*, a Roman.
49 *Spinello.*
50 *Sapata.*
51 *Arigona*, a Milaneſe of 63. yeares.
52 *Agucchio.*
53 *Deti*, kinsman to the laſt Pope deceaſed by the mothers ſide.
54 *Eſt*, a Ferrareſe of 38. yeares.
55 *Iuſtinian*, a Genowaiſe, of 58. yeares.
56 *Giury*, a French-man, of 56. yeares.
57 *Bandini*, a Florentine of 52. yeares.
58 *Florence*, or *De Mediees*, a Florentine of 69. years, or thereabout.
59 *Auila*, a Spaniard, Protector for *Spaine.*
60 *Perreti.*
61 S. *Marcel*, a Genowaiſe of 62. yeares.
62 *Montelpero*, borne in the Marquiſate of *Ancone*, Generall of the Auguſtines, of 60. yeares.
63 *Gondy.*
64 *Ceſis*, a Roman, of 48. yeares.
65 *Parauicino*, a Roman, by originall a Griſon, the Almaine Protector, of 58. yeares.
66 *Tauerna.*
67 *Pamfilio.*
68 *Aſcoli*, borne in *Corregio* in *Lombardie*, of 66. years.
69 *Colonne*, a Roman.

FH

FINIS.

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